NEW TORK THREE SATURDAY, PARKET ST. 1869 TRIPLE SHERT

EUROPE.

Tie Cunard steamship Siberia, Captain Martyn, from Liverpool March 13 via Queenstown the 14th, arrived at this port last night. She brings three days later details of our cable despatches.

The Russian journals announce the burning down the theatre at Nijny Novgorod after a performance in which Bengai lights had been used, and

chich, the supposition is, set the scenery in flames.
A report from Florence, March 12, states that the King of Italy will despatch a general and orderly officer to congratulate the Emperor of Austria upon arrival at Trieste. The courtesy is noticeable as an indication of the complete re-establishment of friendly relations between the two courts.

Duke Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein-August arg, Prince Christian's father, died on the 11th inst. at his castle at Primkenan, in Silesia, aged 70.

Three duels were recently fought in Naples, originating in discussions on Prince Humbert, and the king of Italy has sent the Order of the Iron Crown to the three gentlemen who defended the prince, sword

M. Jules Favre, although quite certain to be reelected for Paris, has, to serve the liberal cause, consented to stand in the Gers against M. Granier de

Letters from Toulon, France, speak of a continu ance of stormy weather in that neighborhood. In the single roadstead of the Heres Islands not fewer than six trading vessels had been forced on shore. The crews were saved, but the craft and cargoes

M. Henri Rochefort, of Lanterne notoriety, has been invited by more than five hundred electors o Paris to put up for one of the districts of that city. M. Rochefort communicates this fact to the Avenia National, and says he shall accept the invitation.

in Paris for the purpose of soliciting the Academy of Science to appoint a commission of savans t inquire into the causes of the frightful earth quakes which have of late caused such destruc tion of life and property. Unfortunately the idea has appeared so chimerical that the petition has been rejected.

thorities are engaged in organizing a service of reporters for the proceedings in the Ecumenical Coun-cil. The Abbe Vigidius Marchesse, a Piedmontese, has been placed by the Holy Father at the head of the shorthand writers. This ecclesiastic, a subject of the King of Italy, has only been in holy orders five years.

Powers represented at the Paris Conference Russia was the Power which insisted most strenuously upon the Greek government sending a categorica reply within eight days to the declaration of the Conference.

In accordance with a decree promulgated on the 11th inst., the Portuguese government takes possession of the Southeastern Railway and its dependencies, and concedes to the company an indemnity of ut £500,000, subject to the approval of the Cortes.

Mr. Townsend, the representative of the South-astern Railway Company, has protested against the decree whereby the Portuguese government de-clared its intention to take immediate possession of the railway. Mr. Townsend has, moreover, given orders to the railway officials to resist any such proceedings on the part of the government.

It is still said that M. Troplong's other great office. the Presidency of the Senate, will not be filled up till after the general elections. It is thought that the Emperor wants M. Rouher to carry him through the and wishes to keep the chair of the Senate open for him as a great reward.

On the night of the 10th inst. a great deal of snow fell in Paris, and in many parts of the country it lay very deep indeed. The Seine was dangerously high at the time and considerable fears were entertained

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath greed to the estimate of the expenditure for the Ministry of Finance (85,020,371 florins), for the Miniony of Commerce (13,630,700 florins), and for the Ministry of Agriculture (2,176,200 florins). The caumates of the revenue of the Ministry of Fine (259,318,425 florins) and of the Ministry of Commerce

(12,212,500 florins) were also adopted.'
The official Gaceta of Madrid, Spain, publishes a circular of M. Sagasta, affirming the development of typhus in the provinces of Burgos, Saragossa, fadrid, Valencia, Zamora and Salamanca. juntas of health and the formation of sanitary uncils, and also the adoption of all suitable hygienic measures for arresting the development of the

ENGL AND

State of Public Opinion-Reduction in the Naval Estimates-Its Probable Effect-The Alabama Question-How It will be Settled-Russian Advances in the East a Cause of Alarm-Mismanagement of a Public In-

Public opinion in England is not unlike a weather cock, which sometimes points due north and a few hours afterward may point direct south. This fact was never demonstrated more clearly than the night before last, when Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty-or, as he would be called in America, the Secretary of the Navy-brought forward the naval estimates for the next twelve months. A very few years ago the universal cry was for efficiency in every department connected with the fleets of Great Britain. "We don't care what we pay," was the text of every newspaper and every public speaker, text of every newspaper and every public speaker, "so long as we have our money's worth. Let us have the best ships, the most sci-entific gunnery, the best educated navai officers, the most numerous crews, and everything belonging to the naval service in the best possible order, and we will pay the bill cheerfully." But now a complete change seems to have come over the na-tion. Economy of the most rigid kind—and by no means a very judicious saving—is the order of the day. I was in the House on Monday when Mr. Childers explained the various savings which he pro-poses, and which will, when all is done, econo mize not more than \$4,000,000 to this nation. I am an admirer of Mr. Gladstone's general policy, and in many things believe that he will do more to ad-vance the real interests of England than any Premier we have had since Sir Robert Peel died. But, in common with every naval officer I have spoken to on the subject, I cannot help thinking that if the clipping down policy in the navy is adhered to England will in ten years more become a third rate Power on the high seas. Of the six great national dockyards two-Deptford and Woolwich-are hence-forth to be shut up; and at the other four hundred artisans, skilled in shipbuiding, are to be dis-missed. I am told that between this and the end of June there will be some 2,000 or more shipwrights who will leave England as emigrants, the greater part of them having determined to seek a home in

We had just got our navy up to a point of great efficiency, after laboring since the commencement of the Crimean war, in 1854, to do so. And now this mania for economy has come upon us and we are about to undo all that has been done. This, too, at a time when every civilized nation in the world has greatly increased her marine, both as to ships and men. If ever we drift into another war we shall find ourselves infinitely less prepared than we were when Sir Charles Napler took to the Baltic a feet threefourths manned by men who had never seen bige water. And this happens at a period when every navy in Europe has profited by years of peace to make her seamen and her ships as efficient as pos-sible. But there is no use saying a word on the sub-ject. To-day the English weathercock points towards ject. To-day the English weathercock points towards "economy." A couple of years hence, when perhaps we have got a quarrel on our hands, or for want of strength will be obliged to put up with a snub, we shall be glad to buy back, at ten times its actual value, what we are now discarding as useless. The weathercock will then veer round and point at "efficiency," and we shall have to pay a hundred fold for it, simply because we are foolish enough to throw away our weapons when we have no immediate use for them.

The mention of a quarrel leads naturally to the consideration of the Alabama question. My own opinion is that England will eventually have to eat humble pie and submit to whatever terms America chooses to dictate in this matter. It is all very well for certain newspapers to tak big and declare that there is a limit to the patience of a great people. Depend upon it, no matter what happens, we never will dight. The old-fashioned Jona Bull pluck—

which, if often abused, was to be respected if only for its determined courage—acoms to have evaplated in the determined courage—acoms to have evaplated and it cannot help and to the conclusion that and it cannot help and to the conclusion that there is really nothing short of an actual invasion of London and a threatened plundering of the Bank of England that would ever induce us to draw a sword. There is no use disguising the fact that all classes of men in this land are now so intent upon making money that nothing would induce them to sanction any war, no matter how provoked, that might lessen their gains or threaten the subject of the commended. But with nations, as with individuals, there is a point beyond which prudence becomes cowardice or something very like it, and I fear that in England we are, as a nation, getting careless of our national honor, and would put up with any amount of insult rather than say to those who insult us, "Thus far you may go, but no farther." In common with many men on this side of the Auratou hand for been of opinion that in all the English were for rather England as represented by the government of the day was) decidedly in the wrong. The weathercock is now veering round in this matter. Pive or six years ago any one who held that the federal cause in the United States was that of justice, truth and right against might was looked upon in "society" as a lool or a rogue. Not long before the civil war broke out in the United States the sympathy of England was entirely with the aboution in the common with the states. But no sooner was it evident that enancipation must be the result of federal conquest than we turned round, and, so far as was possible, tought on the side of the slave owners—that is to say. Jought for them by argument, by public that had been accounted by a subject to the subject of the slave owners—that is to say. Jought for them by argument, by public to mind the public state of the slave owners—that is to say. Jought of the more than a subject of the slave of the

our whole conduct toward a friendly Power when a part of that nation broke out in rebellion against the chief government.

And now, passing from the Alabama question, which may some day (although in common with the rest of the world I sincerely hope not) prove our difficulty by sea, let us turn to one of not less magnitude which seems slowly but surely to be rising in the East. I altitude to the influence which Russia has attained in Central Asia and her gradual advance towards the frontier of British India. In the Moscow Gazette of the 3d instant there appears a semi-official suggestion that negotiations should be opened between the English and the Russian governments regarding the future relations between these two Powers. Coming from a government whose presence we have always ignored in Central Asia, this preliminary demand for something like an arrangement on terms of equality is not a little humiliating, or would have been thought so a few years ago, when we were not all so busy making money that we had some time to spare in taking care of our relations with foreign Powers. The Moscow Gazette scouts the idea of Russia giving any guarantee for the observance of the neutrality of Affghanistan, Eastern Turkestan or any other territory of Central Asia, and very plainly says that now Russia has got a footing in those countries which border upon India England must accept the position and make the most of it, for Russia will act as circumstances may detate. Of course, the cloud is now but a mere speek on the horizon, not so large as the paim of a man's hand; but I am much mistaken if it will not grow larger, and that ere very long. I have lived more than ten years in india and know the temper of the people well, and I am quite sure that the presence of a powerful rival like Russia upon our frontier would always prove a source of weakness to us, and in times of war it would be a positive danger. The mainers of the receiver ware as a continue of the proper would always prove a source of weakness to us, and in times

sure that the presence of a powerfur rival like Russia upon our frontier would always prove a source of weakness to us, and in times of war it would be a positive danger. The natives of Hindostan do not love us. They submit to our joke because we are strong. But divide our strength, oblige us to withdraw a portion of our indian army by a war in Europe, and if kitissia is our enemy our possession of India would not be worth an hour's purchase. We were very nearly griven out of the country when the mutiny broke out in 1857. Where should we have been if a powerful, well trained foe was ready at any moment to help with money, arms and material force those who were in rebellion against us?

A very scandalous case of insimanagement of charitable funds has just been brought to light in the case of Duiwich College, an institution founded in 1819 for the maintenance of poor scholars and for the relief of the poor in certain parishes. During the last ten years this establishment has received an aggregate income of £132,131. Out of this £49,410 has been paid away on pensions, and of the residue of £32,731 no less than £41,931 has been wasted in the expenses of management, &c. Had anything of the sort been brought to light in France, or spain, or the United States, how we should have read the delinquents long lessons upon the commandment "Thou shalt not steal" in all our newspapers and our public speeches. As it is hardly any one seems to think the little roobery worth noticing.

The Ocean Mail Subsidies.

The Ocean Mail Sabsidies.

The subject of ocean postage contracts was taken up in the House of Commons on the 12th inst. The matter was introduced by Mr. Seely, who rose to move that the contracts entered into by the Postmaster General with Messra. Cunsid & Co. and Mr. Wittiam inman for the conveyance of mails from this country to the United States be referred to a select-committee of this House. There were several reasons why the practice to which he was about to call attention should cease. He complained that in making these contracts the two principles of having a fixed subsidy and equality of payment between the several contractors had not been complied with. Last year the honorable member for Hampshire (Mr. Sciater-Booth) said it was the intention of the government, in making new contracts, to place all the companies on the same footing, and he said it would be better top put and to subsidizing lines of steamers and to establish free trade in the Cunard Company had not been teed down to a particular time in performing the voyage, but the North German Lloyds was. The Cunard and the Inman companies had a contract for eight years; but the North German Lloyds was. The Cunard and the Inman companies had a contract for eight years; but the North German Lloyds could only secure a six month's contract, and he understood that the Treasury had written to the Post Office to put an end to the latter contract. The honorable member then went on to show the number of voyages upon which the Cunard had Inman steamers had end the more for slow boats than we should have to pay for quicker. The expensiveness of the contract with Messrs. Cunard would no doubt be urged, and, indeed, had been targed, against a reduction of postage. Hear, hear.) If we reduced the postage of letters to the United States to one penny the loss which would be entailed thereby would be nothing like the loss we should sustain by renewing the contract with Messrs. Cunard would no doubt be urged, and, indeed, had been arged, against a reduction of the pr

Cunard and Inman to shorten the time for which the contract was made. It was entered into for eight years, including one year's notice, and they asked them to shorten it by a period of two years. They refused, but in the course of the negotiations Mr. Inman consented to alter the day of sailing from Thursday to Friday, which would be of considerable importance to the whole community. The action of the companies in refusing to change the time made it most difficult for the government to defend the contract entered into. By this contract they would secure the continuance of what they had enjoyed for a great number of years—a well performed service between this country and America. They would escape the disadvantages to which they would have been subjected if the alternative course had been adopted. If the government had refused to accept the offer made by Cunard & Co. and Mr. Inman there would have been for a time considerable moonvenience experienced, because they would have been obliged to depend upon the foreign service, involving a longer voyage from Southampton to New York, and the mails would have been despatched on more inconvenient days for the mercantile community. On the other hand, this contract might be more costly than the alternative and probably would be more costly in future, and it bound them for a long term of years to one particular arrangement. The subject should be inquired into by a committee of the House, and after that inquiry they would be inquired into by a committee of the House, and after that inquiry they would be in a better position to form an opinion on the matter. The committee might get through the inquiry and report to the House within the time that was to elapse before the contract should be binding. They did not consider as a government that they were bound to recommend any definite course of action. There was nothing to bind them to be the defenders of their predecessors in this matter, or to induce them to delate any particular course of action the House that would prevent i

The Durham Theatre Burned Down. The Northern Express of the Inn Inst. has the following report of the destruction of the theatre:—

The Theatre Royal, in Saddier street, Durham, at the time of the fire was used by Mr. W. Young as a music hall, and the performances on the previous evening were concluded shortly after ten o'clock, the last person to leave the place being the property man, who left all apparently safe. On the first Indications of the fire the pollocemen on duty in different parts of the city at once rushed to the spot, guided by the flames, which had got a strong hold. A good deal of time was lost in bringing the engines into operation, the fire in the meantime having completely enveloped the doomed building, sending large sheets of flame through the roof. The theatre contained a large quantity of dry timbering, canvas scenes done up with oil, and other combustible furnishings, and this in a great measure accounts for the rapidity with which the fire spread. About half-past three the roof fell in, sending forth a huge volume of fire and smoke, and carrying everything along with it in its descent, leaving nothing but the bare outer walls. Great fears were entertained for the adjoining property, as it was observed that the fire, after the fail of the roof, still had a strong hold of the beams, rafters, staircases and other woodwork of the place. Mr. Balles, inniveper, provided for following report of the destruction of the theatre:adjoining property, as it was observed that the fire, after the fail of the roof, still had a strong hold of the beams, rafters, staircases and other woodwork of the place. Mr. Baites, innkeeper, provided for this emergency by removing his family to a place of safety, as also did Mr. T. Rushworth, the occupier of adjoining property, by removing the valuable portion of his property to a neighbor's house. Happily, however, the devouring element was confined to the theatre itself. The back premises of Mr. Rushworth, however, suffered considerable damage, the roof of a back workshop having been forced in by a portion of the debris failling upon it. The workshops and their contents, belonging to Mr. J. T. Meggison and Mr. J. Askew, have also sustained slight injuries. The fire was entirely got under about half past four o'clock. Nearly the whole of the scenery connected with the theatre has been destroyed. The members of the orchestra have also lost their instruments. The cause of the fire is not known, but, as suoking was allowed in many parts of the house, it is probable that it had its origin from lighted tobacco having been left on some of the dry woodwork.

The Trial of the Child Murderess

Deprayity.

[Paris (March 12) correspondence London Timea.]

Absorbed by the debates on the demolitions of Paris, the famous contract between the city and the Credit Foncier, the "irregularities" or illegalities of the Prefect of the Seine, the Parisian press has paid little attention to the details disclosed during the trial which has been just brought to a close at the Assizes of Montauban. These details exhibit a social deprayity hardly ever surpassed in the annals of crime. The leading criminal in this horrible affair was a woman named Delpech, whose principal occupation seemed to be murdering little children, the offspring of lillett amours, confided to her at their birth or soon afterward. She had carried on her trade for some years, when the suspicions of the police were aroused. A search was made in her house, and it led to the discovery of the skeletons, and in some cases only a few womes of her victims, and she and some of her accomplies before and after the fact were taken into custody and brought to trial. She made a full avowal, and not only did she not profess any compunction for what she had done, but laughed several times during her examination by the presiding Judge. She has got the name of the "Ogress;" Depravity. a full avowal, and not only did she not profess any compunction for what she had done, but laughed several times during her examination by the presiding Judge. She has got the name of the "ogress;" but the ogress of the nursery tale was less mercliess, for she tried to save the children of the woodcutter. The woman Delpech, beyond all doubt a most hideous creature, has surpassed other criminals both in the quantity and quality of crime. Her price for taking charge of these children varied from 100f. to 400f., as she herself informed the court; her treatment of them she avowed with the most revolting indifference, without omitting detail. When the iniants cried for hunger she gave them oil of vitriol in a bottle to drink, and then silenced their screams of agony by plunging their heads in boiling water. The verdict of the jury was "guilty with extenuating circumstances." What these "extenuating circumstances in the same produced on the fact of her having committed ten or twelve murders instead of one or two. The "extenuating circumstances in seven to however, saved her life. She was sentenced by the Court to hard labor for life.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The Franco-Belgian Diff The Paris Memorial Diplomatique of the 11th inst. has the following:—

has the following:—
Viscount de Laguéronnière, whose departure for Brussels has been announced by most of the Journals, is still in Paris, and will not leave for some days. The reason is that he had to await the return of Baron de Beyens, Belgian Minister in France, who, on being informed of the nature of the instructions given to the viscount by the Emperor's government, thought the better course to pursue was to return to his capital in order to prepare the ground for the negotiations which the French representative was about to be charged with. The Baron has now brought back the assurance that the Belgian government is animated with a strong desire to find a combination which would prove satisfactory to both parties and relieve the somewhat straight relations at present existing between the two nations.

There exists a desire on the part of the French government to calm excitement on this subject, but the situation is not the less serious.

SPAIN.

Attempt to Poison Spanish Soldiers—The Destruction of the Guardia Barrack by

Attempt to Poison Spanish Soldiers—The Destruction of the Guardia Barrack by an Incendiary Fire.

A communication from Madrid of the Sth, in the Paris Futorie, confirms the news already given of a nefarous attempt to poison the soldiers in the barrack of Guardia, and also of the subsequent contagration of that wast building. The first crime was rendered abortive by the prudence of a captain, who, being surprised at the color of the soup destined for the men, gave some of it to a dog, which expired immediately after.

"The fire," says the writer, "broke out simultaneously at the four corners of the editice, and in the course of a quarter of an hour all those parts of it that contained munitions and other combustible materials became so many biazing furnaces. The extrication of the horses was a matter of no small difficulty, but was in the end effected. Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the fire brigade the dames lost little of their intensity till they had reached the stone walls of the building. I cannot yet give you the number of those who have failen who was engaged in driving out the horses must have perished from the failing in of a vaulted roof, as he has not since been heard of. The day after the barrack was still burning. What is worse is that the telegraph announces that similar attempts were made on the same day at Seville, Valencia, Barceiona and several other cities in Spain."

The Ex-King of Hanover's Protest.

A letter from Hanover in a Berlin paper says:

King George has just made against the law of
the 15th February a protest which completes that of
the 15th February a protest which completes that of
the 3th April, in opposition to the ordinance of the
2d May, by which that measure was decreed. The
document is addressed to all the sovereigns
of Germany. It passes in silence by the accusations of Count von Bismarck, directed personally
against the King and his advisers, but refutes the
false aliegations which the Chancellor of the Northern Confederation brought forward during the discussion in the two Chambers. Count Stobberg Wernigerode, Superior President of Hanover, is said to
be quite tired of his functions. He came here with
the hope of reconciling the country with the Frussian regime by the aid of his personal relations, and
he sees now that he has been mistaken. He is also
said to be seriously annoyed that the Hanoverian
nobility do not visit him and show no desire to enter
into personal relations with him. He is believed to
have aiready applied several times to be replaced. The Ex-King of Hanover's Protest.

RUSSIA.

Railway Securities in the English Market. (From the London Times, March II.)
The new Russian railway loan appears to have been brought out at an inopportune moment in Berlin and Amsterdam, tacst of the Continental

bourses being now in an extremely sensitive state, owing to the speculative mania which has prevailed throughout the winter, so that any political rumor circulated by adverse operators at once creates alarm. With regard to the intrinsic value of these Russian railway securities, the feeling in the first instance was very favorable, owing to the belief that they would powerfully develop the great natural resources of the country, coupled with the fatth in the financial honesty of the Russian government, which was especially strengthened by its conduct during the Crimean war. But the Emperor and his ministers seem totally unable to understand that the best credit in the world may be speedily destroyed by mismanagement, and a condition of the market has at length been induced in London for which there can now be no remedy except from a precise and unreserved deciaration that no further issues will be made, either directly or indirectly, until after the lapse of some distant and well-defined period. The following note explains the extent to which Russia has tried the capacity of investors throughout Europe:—

LONDON, March 8, 1989.

Sie—Your correspondent in this day's city article, "Rus-

Sig-Your correspondent in this day's city article, "Russian Rondholder," does not state the full extent of the liabilities which the Russian government has undertaken on behalf of Russian railways. He has only named the loans issued fits market, and amounting to 23,000,000; but allow me to give you the following additional list of railway loans guaranteed by the Russian government on the same terms as those mentioned by your correspondent, which have been negotiated on the Continental markets within the last three years, viz:—

viz:-- Taulers.
Kursk-Kieff 99,000,000 Moscow-Riazan.
Kursk-Charkof 12,762,340 Jeiez-Voronesh
Poit-Fillis 11,531,930 Warraw-Turcapol.
Riazan-Kosioff 10,800,600 Kosioff-Voronesh
Jeiez-Urel 9,821,575 Shuja-Ivanovo. ..88,545,964 oct, having class bank-tter which Total. or above £13,000,000. These cats are quite

or above £13,000,000. These sats are quite correct, having teen furnished to me by my correspondents, first class bank-ers at Berlin, on the lith of July last year, in a letter which I enclose for your perusal.

The Bussian government is, no doubt, quite bows fide in itrinentions, and will carry out its engagements bonorably, as it has always done in the past. But a word of warning would not be amiss to set it on its guard against its too easy compil ance with the never ending demands of a lot of rapacious conversionaries, who, notwithstanding repeated assurances to the contrary, still manage to obtain the imperial assent "by hook or by crook." I remain, yours obediently.

A RUSSIAN MERCHANT.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Weekty Register mentions a report, and bopes it is not true, that the Prince of Wales will on his journey homeward call at Caprera in order to pay his respects to Garibaidi.

A Medical Congress is to be held at Florence, composed of medical men from all nations, the opening of which is announced for September 20, and the 5th of October next as the day of closing.

Twelve land cultivators have just been tried by

Twelve land cultivators have just been tried by the Court of Correctional Police at Florence for ex-citing to revolt against the grist tax, and condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from three years to nine months. The German journals state that Colonel Elwing, the Russian Military Governor of Volhynia, has hanged himself at Giunir. The suicide is attributed to the accidential loss of 5,000 roubles (\$4,000) belonging to the public treasury.

ing to the public treasury.

Don Carlos has very recently signed a contract for 14,000 rines with a large Belgian manufactory, which bodes but little good for the tranquility of Spain, and if known, will throw some obstacles in the way of the new proposed loan.

Two professors of the Hamburg College became so excited over some learned discussion that in presence of the class one gave the other a box on the ears, and the Court has sentenced the offender to pay 300 marks banco for the act.

The King of Prussia has presented Senator Havn.

The King of Prussia has presented Senator Hayn, of Hamburg, with a magnificent porcelain vase, in recognition of the hospitality shown him during last autumn. The vase bears on one side a view of the castle of Babeisberg and on the other a view of the Senator's house.

Senator's house.

The number of suicides recorded in the kinguom of Saxony during 1888, figured up to 210—that is, 158 men and fity-two women—and thirty-nine of them occurred in the city of Dresden. The entire population is only 610,000 souls; therefore the cases of feto the saverage about one in 3,000.

The Monitorul of Bucharest denies the rumor that the Prince intends to abdicate in case he should not have the support of the conservative party. The official organ aiso contradicts a report that a friendly Power had offered to intervene militarily, should the necessity for such a course arise.

The good people of Limithgow, Scotland, was referred.

The good people of Linlittgow, Scotland, were re-cently in high revolution because the Department of Woods and Forests threatened to reduce the number of swans on the lake. An ancient tradition states that these swans ail disappeared on Cromwell's com-ing to the throne, but returned Immediately after the restoration.

"The gravity," says the Elendard of Paris, "of the recent intelligence from Cuba is said to have awakened the solicitade of the Minister of Marine. If we are well informed orders have been given for the frigate Semiranis, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Mequet, to proceed immediately to that island to protect French interests."

The Smyrna Impartial of the 11th ult. states that Ahmed Kaiserii, Governor of the Ottoman Archipelago, accompanied by a squadron, has occapied syme, the principal island of the Sporades, the Porte, in consequence of having cause of legitimate complaints, intending to withdraw from the group their privileges and immunities.

FRYPT

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Luxor on the 16th ult., where they visited the Temple and also the Valley of Kings. Some amusement was afforded by the crowds of Arab children that kept up with the party, offering all kinds of antiquities for sale, and loudly vociferating for "backsheesh. Lunch was taken in the tomb of Ramses IX. A visit was paid to the Temple of Karnak by torchlight, the effect of which was heightened by numbers of saliors and Araba being placed with torches and rockets in every available crevice of the ruins. The whole fleet got aground at Silsilis, near the first cataract, and all the steamers had to be lightened. Colonel Stanton's steamer had to be left beaind.

CLAIMS ON VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1869. The following is the result of the labors of the mixed commission under the treaty between the United States and Venezuela, of the 25th April, 1866, composed of David M. Talmage, commissioner on the part of the United States; José Gregorio Villa-fane, commissioner for Venezuela; Juan C. Machado, appointed umpire; Alfred Alderson, secretary.

Amount of claims rejected. \$3,570,017
Ciaims were adjudicated in favor of the following
American citizens, to wit:—
Seth Driggs, (several claims accumulated). \$300,308
Helrs of Jacob Idier, deceased. 252,514
Beales, Nobles & Garrison. 250,000
Heirs of William Willet, deceased 141,000
Raiph Rawdon. 100,000
Mrs. Narcassa de Hammer 50,000
Mrs. Amelia de Brissot. 35,000
Prank Hollins. 25,000 Mrs. Amelia de Brissot.
Frank Hollins.
Heirs of Leonard Peck, deceased.
Heirs of John Donnell, deceased.
Amos B. Corwin.
Joseph Stockpole.
Lorenzo H. Finn.
Joseph Forrest and others.
Robert H. Gibbs.
Joseph Castel.
Oliver Taylor.

DISEASED LIVE STOCK SHIPPED EAST PROM BUP-PALO.—A contemporary mentions the fact that sheep afficted with the "rot" and a steer with a cancer in its flank arrived at the stock yards of this city last week and were shipped thence to the East. The facts are correctly stated, but the arrival of diseased ani-mals at the East Buffalo yards has become so com-mon that we have ceased to report each recurrence of the event. There is scarcely if ever a week in which there are not diseased animals among the stock arriving at the yards. Cancer is the most com-mon and one of the most disgusting forms of disease. A few days since our reporter observed two cases of cancer in a single car load. Vigilant watch is main-tained by inspector Jocelyn, and the flesh of the in-fected animals is thus kept out of our city meat mar-kets. But here his authority ceases, as he has at present no power to arrest the animals or prevent their shipment to Eastern markets. The bill now before the legislature of this State re-enacts the law of last year conferring ample power upon the commissioners and inspectors, but it has not yet become a law.—Buffalo Express, March 23.

MEXICO.

the Northern Frontier-Interviews of the President with the United States Minister-Executions—Finances—General Lozada's Retirement—Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad-Contract with the Pacific Mail Steambin General MEXICO, Feb. 27, 1869.

The revolution of Negrete, ex-Minister of War under President Juarez, which, at the date of my steamer, had assumed a most threatening aspect, considering the suddenness with which it burst upon the people and the want of success which the government had met with in its attempts to put it down, met with a decided check from the loyal State of Puebla, over a hundred miles distant from the capital. The government troops were under the chief command of Major Generals Allatore and Garcia, Brigadier Generals Aguiluz, Cuellar, Rodriguez Bocardo and Leyva, commanding separate col-umns of infantry and cavalry. The govern-ment published an extra, declaring that the forces of Negrete had been completely routed, and that, broken up into small squads, he was endeavoring to save himself. The friends of Negrete declare that he trained such scattering of his forces in order to mislead the enemy, and at a given point they reunite. However this may be, it is generally ure, and that the government has exhibited its strength in rapidly smothering this rebellion. A tong time had elapsed since the serious and formida-ble attempt at revolution in Yucatan and Sinaloa, and the success of the government over both of these had intimidated the many who were cursed with the innate longing for revolution. But it seems that Negrete had the boldness to make another attempt, and falling, there is reason to believe that another popular leader will not be very soon found for this disquiet element of the Mexican population.

I speak not of the revolution in Tamaulipas. The

truth is that the people here know little or nothing in regard to it. In the absence of railroad commuin consequence of the numerous bands prevailing about the country, to say nothing of the daily rob-bery of the mails to and from Mexico, Tamaulipas is further from this capital than Abyssinia was or is from the HERALD office. As a consequence we have become accustomed to look upon Tamaulipas as a far distant land, occupied by an uncats. Generals Escobedo and Cortino are said to be on the spot on behalf of the government, and commanding troops, with their multitude of subordinate officers; but the record which at least the former is making for himself rather indicates that there must be some mistake or over-estimate made as to his so-called achievement at Queretaro in the summer of 1867 over Maximilian, Miramon and Mejta and the imperial Mexican army, and that possibly, after all, that victory may be due rather to Miguel Lopez, whom the world has long since branded as a traitor to the cause he espoused.

that victory may be due rather to Miguel Lopez, whom the world has long since branded as a traitor to the cause he espoused.

There have been comments of late in the press at the supposed significance of interviews which are said to have taken place between General Rosecrans and President Juarez and his Cabinet. As the times have been lately rather trouolesome, and it is believed that the danger to which the money "conductor" was exposed was imminent and that the revolution of Negrete, which, an hour after its birth, took possession of the largest capital except Mexico in the country, might possibly assume the most alarming aspect, it has been rumored that the visits of General Rosecrans at the Palace had some extraordinary bearing upon the condition of things, and possibly upon the future of Mexico. This impression became so general that the government deemed it advisable to publish the following in the official paper of Monday, February 22:—

Some dailies of this capital have said that the Minister of the United States had a conference lately with the President of the republic and his Caonet upon important business. We know that this news is not correct. General Rosecrans lately saw the President and some of his ministers twice, but upon private and extra official matters, which did not affect the relations of the republic with the United States.

Esteves was to have been executed to-day at Orizaba,

private and extra or the republic with the United States.

Esteves was to have been executed to-day at Orizaba, and Lunjan also to-day at Huajuapam. Also to-day two colonels, names unknown, Guevara, and formerly adjutant general to General Zaragosa at Puebla. Nicolas Malo will probably be shot. Mavero, the riend of Honorato Dominguez, was apprehended in the act of pronouncing and killed. Prieto, the chief who last summer pronounced against the State authorities of Vera Cruz simultaneously with Honorato Dominguez, was captured some days succe in the State and brought to Vera Cruz, where he was executed three days since, dying calmiy and huzzang for Mexico, &c. It is stated that General Maio, formerly Colonel Malo, was killed in the engagement of the 22d. The Colonel Mayer is from Chile, and was apprehended at Chilpancingo together with Diego. He had, so far as is known, committed no crime against the country, though it was suspected

was apprehended at Chilpancingo together with Diego. He had, so far as is known, committed no crime against the country, though it was suspected that he had aspirations in that direction.

The merchants of this city at a recent meeting voted to present Colonel Yegay with \$16,000 on his return with his troops to this city, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his fidelity. Also \$14,000 to be distributed among his troops.

General Jimenez was to have returned to Guerrero on the 26th. It is supposed that during his recent sojourn here he had come to an understanding with the government, and also that there is less, if any, probability that either with or without Diego Alverex he will attempt to revolutionize that State.

There have been arrested and confined in various prisons in this district, during the year 1808, 20,436 criminals, being something pear or over ten per cent of the population.

The estimate of expenses lately presented by the President calls for the following:—

The estimate of expenses lately presented by the President calls for the following:—\$920,990 For executive power. \$52,830 For Department of Justice and Public instruction, including that of judicial power. 1,037,241 For Department of Relations. 126,040 For Department of Government, including administration of federal district 1,637,985 For Department of Industry 3,856,840 For Department of Treasury 7,741,045 For Department of Treasury 7,741,045 For Department of War. 10,983,307

For Department of War 10,083,307

Total. \$25,035,361

The estimate of receipts for the discal year commencing July 1, 1863, and terminating June 30, 1870, as presented by Mr. Romero to Congress on the 14th of January last, is as follows:—
From import duties at maritime and frontier Custom House. \$5,153,337
From other import duties . \$607,336
From exportation of silver 1,200,000
From exportation of gold 2,21,294
From tonnage, lighthouse and pilot ices. 65,900
From estimated duties collected in piace of internal duties. 280,888
From estimated duties for exportation of 10,929
From results of taxation in Mexico City. 1,624,865
From selic of standard property 500,000
From contributions (taxes) 500,000
From contributions (taxes) 500,000
From proceeds pertaining to public instruction. 133,687
From the interest upon and the proceeds of uncultivated lands and from other sources pertaining to the public treasury. 230,206
From the interest upon and the proceeds of uncultivated lands and from other sources pertaining to the public treasury. 250,206
From tax on carriages decreed the 19th of November, 1863. 3,552
Total. \$15,363,353

those official matters which previously pertained to me, and to await your acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication."

With reference to the Mexican and Vera Crus Railroad Company it may be said that the Messra. Gibbs, of the well known London house of Anthony Gibbs & Sons, have lately arrived there. This house has the reputation of being largely interested in business in Mexico, and has capital invested in the railroad, and also the City Gas. It is declared that the result of the observations of these gentlemen in Mexico will possibly be the further investment of funds on their own part, as well as that of other London and English capitalists, if Mexico, through her Congress and otherwise, gives the least encouragement to enterprise and capital. The 1,000 workmen now employed on the Puebla branch will soon receive large additions to their number, sufficient to complete it by the 16th of September. Work will also commence upon the centre of the line, and it is contemplated putting down iron sleepers in the Tierra Callente where those of wood are found unprofitable. The concession granted to the company requires it to take down the arches and aqueduct at their termination in the city, and substitute iron pipes therefor. The plans and estimates for this work have been prepared, and the company await only the decision of the government as to the pipes to be substituted therefor.

A suggestion has been made in the preas that Congress remove its place of sitting to Chapuitepec, two or three miles distant. As the lobby in Mexico is rather small it is difficult to see the necessity for such a change of base; a few of its members may desire to be further away from the Executive and Cabinet.

A gentleman who recently sent goods into the entral parts to the amount of \$7,000 lost them all by robbers in the vicinity of Rio Frio.

It is rumored that Mr. E. Perry, the agent of the Baglish bondholders, has had late interviews with the Ministry relative to the English debt.

The Secretary of the Freasury has conclud

More of the Negrete Movement-Changes is the Cabinet-Trial for Desertion. MEXICO CITY, March 3, 1869.

It will be remembered that the revolution of the Sierra of Puebla last summer was the result of the dissatisfaction created in the State by the appoint-ment of Mr. Garcia to the Governorship of the State ment of Mr. Garcia to the Governorship of the State
of Puebla by the Legislature, the people claiming
that General Juan Mendez was constitutionally
elected by their votes. The unpopularity of Governor
Garcia is now increased by the circumstance of
Negrete's late successful occupation of the State capital while the Governor was on a visit in the rural districts of his State, and it is rumored to-night that the resignation of Garcia as Governor will be

capital winds the doctroit was on a view in site capital winds that the resignation of Garcia as Governor will be required in order to prevent frequent revolutionary demonstrations in the immediate future. It remains to be seen how much stubbornness there may be in Governor Garcia and the part which he will play in Governor Garcia and the part which he will play in Governor Garcia, the commander of the government forces during the recent campaign against Negrete, arrived at this capital iast evening and has been engaged with the Secretary of War and the President in discussing a plan for the future. There are reasons for believing that Negrete will elude the government forces which have been in his pursuit and that he is already receiving additions to his forces, which have been for a time separated in different parts, and that they will reunite soon unless the government obtains some new advantage.

The possibility of General Corona going into the Cabinet as Minister of War in place of General Ignacio Mejia, should the latter resign or be compelled to retire, is being discussed by the press.

It does not seem probable just now that President Tuarez will consent to the returement of Mejis if it can be avoided. The confidence which the former reposes in the latter is the result of an intimate knowledge of his antecedents and his character through many years, while family friendships have been of the closest and most confidential nature.

If any change in the Cabinet is effected it is more likely to be in the Secretaryship of the Treasury or State and Foreign Relations. Powerful blows will be struck at both of these portfolios in the coming session. The executions at Merida, as the facts become better known, have horrified the people. Meanwhile Cauto is enjoying his honeymoon with his bride, while judges are with owlish wisdom discussing the technicalities of the law as applied to his case. Egiteen of the thrry-three foreign merchants and capitalists who leave by the next French steamer do not intend to return.

THE NEW CAME LAW.

The following is a resume of the Game law as now before the Legislature of this State:-

The following is a resume of the Game law as now before the Legislature of this State:—

Section I. Deer cannot be killed on Long Island for five years, and only during October, November and December in the rest of the State.

Sec. 2. No fawn in the spotted coat shall be killed at any time, and gray rabbits only from the 1st of February to the 1st of November.

Sec. 3. No pigeon roosts shall be disturbed.

Sec. 4. No wood duck, black duck, mailard or teal shall be killed between the 1st of February and the 16th of August, except on Long Island. No pumgun shall be used, and wild fowl shall not be disturbed at night when in their resting places.

Sec. 5. Penality fifty dollars.

Sec. 6. Protects small birds.

Sec. 6. Protects small birds.

Sec. 6. Foroids shooting prairie chickens that have been imported to restock the country.

Sec. 8. Woodcock shooting commences July 4, quall shooting October 20 and partridge shooting September 1.

Sec. 9. No person can kill quall, partridges or woodcock on Long Island for five years unless he has stocked some part of the Island with game birds.

Sec. 10. Trapping and snaring quall and partridges are forbidden.

Sec. 11. Shooting on Sunday is prohibited.

Sec. 12. On Long Island wild fowl caunot be killed from a battery, nor by sailing for them, nor at any time between the 1st of May and the 20th of October.

Sec. 13 and 14. Treepassing for fishing or shooting forbidden under penalty of twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 16 forbids the placing of lime in streams or ponds inhabited by trout or black bass.

Sec. 17 prohibits the taking of trout with anything but hook and line, and only during April, May, June, July and August, except on Long Island, where they can be also taken in March.

Sec. 20. Hiack bass and mascallonge cannot be taken from the 1st of January and February except on Lake Otsego.

Sec. 20. Hiack bass and mascallonge cannot be taken from the 1st of January to the 1st of May, and in Lake Mahopac-not until July I.

Sec. 21 forbids trapping, spearing and netting in fresh w

SEC. 24 provides how penalties shall be recovered.

SEC. 25 provides that the act shall not apply to game killed out of the state in a place where the law did not forbid the killing, except that no quall, deer, prairie chickens or partridges shall be sold after the lat of March, no matter where they were killed.

SEC. 25 protects express companies.

SEC. 27 excludes Lake Ontario and its estuaries, except that no set nets, pounds or fixed nets shall be used anywhere from October to May. (2 clause that may severely affect our shad fisheries.)

SEC. 25 excludes Oneida Lake.

SEC. 29 excludes Oneida Lake.

SEC. 30 and and 32 are local to fonda's Bush creek and Scanedaga Visite.

SEC. 34. Act to take effect immediately.

DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA. John D. Sargest died of hydrophobia in Frankfort, Ry., last Sunday night, after suffering horribly for twenty-dive hours. About three months ago he received a bite from a small dog in his meat store. The wound healed rapidly and he gave the subject no further thought intil he was seized last Saturday with spasmodic convulsions when he tried to quench his thirst. He was satended by all the leading physicians of the place and was rational to the last, attempting to injure no one, and refraining from caressing his family lest the disease be communicated to them. Throothy Creedon, a citizen of Cincinnat, who was bitten by a pet terrible disease on Weinesday morning. Two other persons had also been bitten by the same dog before he was killed.